

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1887.

## THE DEFENCES OF HONGKONG.

The opportune question put in the Legislative Council on Friday last by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen in reference to the defences of Hongkong elicited an interesting statement from His Excellency the Acting Governor, General Cameron, who are glad to notice, is no believer in unnecessary reticence, and displayed a desire to place the Council in possession of all the information in his power. He was naturally able, moreover, to judge better than Mr. Marsh how much he was at liberty to divulge on the subject, the result being that the public are now better able to judge of the progress of the works, and also to form an idea of what the defences will be. The statement made by His Excellency must, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. The work of construction has been pushed on with perhaps as much rapidity as due regard for the stability of the batteries would admit, and the scheme of fortification has been considerably enlarged and improved. The original plan was very inferior to the one which is being carried out, and which effectively closes the Isthmus Pass to an enemy, strengthens the defences at the western entrance to the harbour, and provides for the defence of the southern shore, at least to some extent. General Cameron intimates that the money voted will not quite suffice to complete all the works in hand and in contemplation, but we presume the balance will be furnished by the Imperial Government, as the Colony has already, as Mr. MacEwen remarked, provided nearly \$700,000, sum altogether out of proportion to its revenue and income. The cost of the redoubts and rough defences on the southern side of the island therefore, as well as the iron-covered vehicle referred to by General Cameron, will it is to be hoped, be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, which is as much interested in the safety of this important coaling station as the residents can be.

With regard to the question of the armament of the fortifications, General Cameron repeated the assurance of the War Office that the six-inch breechloaders would be supplied in six months and the remainder within the year. We note, too, that on the 24th March, in answer to a question put by Mr. Webster in the House of Commons, Mr. Northcote said:—"As all the remaining guns for the armament of Hongkong are expected to be supplied during the ensuing financial year, it should not be considered necessary to make any communication to the Admiralty on the subject." As there seems no doubt that the guns are being made, it would not, as General Cameron suggests, be politic, or even reasonable, to unduly hurry the contractors, for it is sufficiently desirable that the guns should be thoroughly tested before they are sent out. There have, unfortunately, been so many cases of guns bursting that the test cannot be too carefully made. We certainly do not want insufficiently proved guns; the obsolete muzzle-loaders would be preferable to ordnance in which no confidence can be placed. All we want to know is that within some reasonable and definite period the armament for the forts will be sent out, of course the sooner the better. The Home Government have lately been pretty well stirred up on the subject, and there is good ground to believe that the prodding has not been ineffectual. On the 22nd March, in the course of the discussion in the House of Commons on the national defences which preceded the resolution for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. Dr. Lister, member for Mid Leicestershire, and brother-in-law to Sir Frederick Weld, vigorously attacked the Government on the delay in the armament of the Singapore defences and reproached it for its breach of faith with the colony. Mr. Dr. Lister took especial objection to the use of the term "approximately" as used by the Secretary of State in his memorandum on the Estimates, when speaking of the defence of the coaling stations. Referring to this objection, the hon. member said:—"Now, the point I wish to impress upon the House is that until the armaments of any Colony are completed the money spent is as good as thrown in the sea. Your capital is dead capital; it makes no return. Therefore, I say that, in the interests of this country as well as of the colonies, it is the duty of the Government of the day to see that at all costs the armaments and fortifications which have been commenced are completed without any delay. We are informed that Sinzapore will not be armed for several more years to come, except 'approximately.' Singapore is the high road between the Eastern Seas and the Southern Seas; it commands the whole of the trade between England and China, and much of the trade with Australia, and therefore it is most important that this, at least, of our coaling stations should be adequately defended. If the Government are unable to get from this House a vote of money sufficient to enable them to perform what is a most serious duty, they ought to raise a loan for the purpose." This is a great deal of force in the arguments of Mr. Dr. Lister, and they apply with equal force to Hongkong. There should be no unnecessary delay in the completion of the works in the coaling stations already commenced, and we do not believe, Lord Randolph Churchill notwithstanding, that the British taxpayers would grudge a moderate expenditure upon the distant links in the chain of the empire. It is at least a principle that England would stir every nerve and strain from hardly any expenditure to recover possession of such strategic positions as Hongkong and Singapore, supposing them to fall into the hands of an enemy. Prevention is, however, not only better but much cheaper than cure; it is on this principle that insurance is effected on vessels and property, and the efficient fortification of these dependencies is a species of prudent insurance of trade and commerce, the temporary loss or interruption of which would have far-reaching and disastrous consequences. It is therefore, with no small satisfaction that we see a disposition on the part of the Authorities at home to carry out with more despatch the work that has been sanctioned by the nation.

## THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE WOOSUNG BAR.

Once more we note the so-called "Heaven-sent Barrier" is occupying the attention of the Shanghai community. The Woosung Bar has been a vexed question and standing grievance in the Model Settlement almost ever since the opening of Shanghai as a Treaty Port. An impediment to the navigation of the Hwang-poo from the first, it gradually became a more and more serious obstacle until large ocean-going steamers were at length habitually detained for hours outside this obstruction; great loss being thereby caused to shipowners and great inconvenience caused to merchants and others

engaged in trade. The Shanghai residents, to their credit it is said, did not entirely sit down and regard the evil as an incurable one. They agitated the question in season and out of season; they continually urged the necessity of dredging the Bar upon the attention of successive British ministers, and several of their colleagues at Peking made strong representations on the subject to the Chinese Imperial Government. That slow-moving body, roused at last by continual remonstrances of their duty, gave the order for a dredger, which, after a course of time arrived in Shanghai from England for the avowed purpose of removing the bar, or at least of rendering it ineffectual as an obstruction to navigation. But although the *Anding* had been obtained, and it has never been proved that she is unequal to the work she was required to perform, the Chinese officials have found the way how not to do it, and the "heaven-sent barrier" still remains to vex the souls of mariners and merchants by delaying the passage of the steamers on their way to the port. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, in an interview which they had with Colonel Denby, the energetic Minister for the United States at Peking, on the 21st April, trotted out this ancient grievance. The subject was not quite a new one to Colonel Denby, although he is comparatively new to China. But he has now lived long enough in the Celestial Empire to be able to properly appraise the value of Chinese official pledges. 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## INTIMATIONS.

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[23]

BIRTH.

At Pakpoolem-road, on the 29th April, the wife of

Wm. Ramsey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the British Legation, Tokyo, by the Rev. E. C. Lovett, Legation Chaplain, Commander J. A. Lathorne-Taylor, M.A., to MARION CHARLOTTE, the youngest daughter of the late Dan Petrides, Esq., formerly of Shanghai.

On the 26th April, Mr. F. G. FRANCIS, Consul-General, Shanghai, by the Rev. M. A. FRANCIS, M.A., to FLORENCE ANNIE, eldest daughter of William Bentham, of the Royal Maritime Customs Service, to FLORENCE ANNIE, eldest daughter of William Bentham, of Moreton Bay, Victoria.

On the 26th April, at the Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. A. GAGE, WILLIAM F. K. PEARSON, of Kobe, Japan, to JANE MONTGOMERY FOSTER, of Sale, Cheshire, England.

[See 24.]

The Daily News says—The Tao-tai of Shanghai has published an intimation that he will waive half the taksin stipulated for in the Convention of 1858 on the opium which was landed there previous to the 1st February. He states that he has received the authority of the Taung-li Yamen to his collecting only forty taels per picul in full of the taksin, and that the opium will have all the privileges granted by the Convention when in transit in China.

by the proposed line, but there is nothing to prevent Chinese inhabiting houses originally built for European occupation. It is important to bear this point in mind. It shows what a bruised reed it is that the residents of the Terrace houses are leaning on. Then what can be more absurd than to enact that a Chinaman may not build a house for his own occupation within the specified district, if he is allowed to occupy houses already built? As a piece of drafting the Bill is beneath contempt. Then we have the words to which the Hon. C. P. CHATER called attention in the Legislative Council the other day:—"Notwithstanding any grant, right, or covenant which may be contained in any lease granted by the Government of this Colony of any land in the city of Victoria, it shall not be lawful" etc. Is this honest? Can the Government with any show of morality override the conditions of the leases it has granted? The principle would be a dangerous one to admit, for if it be allowable to repudiate one condition it must be allowable to repudiate all. But, it is said, the Government already possesses the power to a certain extent to determine the character of the houses within any given district, because the leases contain a covenant that "the houses to be erected on any lot shall be of the same rate of building, elevation, character and description, and shall front and range in a uniform manner with the buildings (if any) immediately adjoining in the same street, and the whole to be to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns." According to this the Government may refuse to allow Chinese houses to be built in districts where the other buildings are European houses. This being so, would it not be wiser for the Government to rest content with the powers it already possesses, instead of pressing a Bill which so distinctly and pointedly raises the question of race inequality? The Acting Attorney-General in his speech on moving the second reading admitted that it might be necessary from time to time to alter the proposed line of demarcation. As it is, the Government possesses a certain control over the architecture of all houses and can exercise that control with a free hand according to the circumstances of each particular case. The Bill would deprive it of that freedom of action while securing no equivalent advantages.

The British sloop *Daring*, Commander Balderup, from Shanghai, arrived at Amoy yesterday.

A new bridge is being built over the Soochow Creek at the end of Chekiang Road, Shanghai. It is to be seventeen feet wide.

The German barque *Hydra* arrived at Hongkong on the 17th March, 47 days from Hongkong, with 23 Chinese passengers and a full cargo.

The *Sher-pan* says that a fire occurred at Ningpo on the night of the 26th April and destroyed over 200 houses and five fishing boats. Several oxen were also burnt to death.

The following are the results of the Cambridge Local Examination:—Passed Junior Local (under 16): W. H. Howard and O. Madar, Government Central School. Passed as Junior (over 16): G. F. Cobb, Hongkong Public School.

The *Patra* received reports that, among the Chinese there, rumours are afloat to the effect that the Chinese Government intends, shortly, to station consuls at all the chief towns in Java. These consuls will be charged to look after the interests of the Chinese there, every way.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that a discount bank will shortly be started there, with a capital of one million of dollars. It is said that Mr. M. S. Taylor, Jun., recently partner in the firm of Martin, Greig & Co., will be appointed manager. The bank will be conducted by five directors, two Europeans and three Chinese.

The *Sher-pan* says that the construction of the Formosan telegraph line has commenced, and it is said that it has been agreed between H. E. Liu Ming-chuan and the English and German merchants to have the line completed by the end of next year. The cable will connect Tamsui and Foochow only; messages to Amoy are to be transmitted by the Foochow Office.

Shortly after half-past seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a coalhouse, No. 22, Battery Road. Owing to the rapidity with which the Brigades arrived on the scene and the engines were got to work, the fire was restricted to the house in which it originated, which, however, was completely burned out. The house was insured in the Hamburg Fire Insurance Company of 1877.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th April makes the following announcement:—We learn that the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has contracted to lend the Chinese Government three millions of taels—in a silver loan—at six per cent. per annum. This is partly for the railway referred to above. There is no reference to any railway in the same issue, but we presume the Kaiting-Taku railway is meant.

The U. S. Consular Court, Shanghai, on the 25th April, in the case of Mosely and McCulloch v. Enemus, the Court made the following order:—"Having ascertained since the agreement was made that the trial in this case will be conducted before the Privy Council, the time for commencing Civil actions not based on written instrument, contract, or promise, to two years from normal of right of action is under consideration by higher authorities, no judgment will be ordered on this motion until I hear their conclusion. The case will be continued on the docket and notice will be given by the Clerk of the Court when a judgment will be rendered."

The last number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* contains a series of portraits of performers at the Public Schools Gymnastic competition at Alford. Amongst others, is the Consolation Cup, which the Chinese school, who took the first prize. Our contemporary says—

"We on his name and sketch show, is from China. We do not know how it will strike the modern gymnast that a native of the Celestial Empire should be able to take the trick out of all public school form, but there is no getting away from the fact that he is a wonderfully strong and finished man. He is exceedingly well earned his silver medal." Well on does not appear, fr. the sketch, to the wear the queen."

In their monthly report dated 22nd March, Messrs. Alexander Brown & Co., of Newcastle, N.S.W., report on the freight market for Hongkong as follows:—The shipping reduction is still large, still rates have been fully sustained, and we have now here to load four vessels aggregating nearly 6,000 capacity, three of which have been fixed at £1s. od., and the other—smaller-sized vessel—£1s. 6d. The Mary L. Shore and James A. Wright have gone forward, the former with only part cargo. The *Dugay*, 1,300 capacity, is loading for Illico under light orders.

The proposal to draw a line of demarcation beyond which Chinese houses may not be built has provoked as much discussion amongst the community that we need make no apology for again referring to it. The general feeling amongst Europeans undoubtedly is that it is desirable a district should be preserved for European residence and exempt from invasion by the Chinese. As it is understood, that the Bill in some way effects this the sympathy is so far with the Government. But if it can be shown that the Bill will not have that effect, will it not be idle to press on a measure which could only result in confusion? It is said that some of the wealthier Chinese are thinking of taking Terrace houses as family residences. This is what the residents in the Terraces chiefly object to. Where Chinese houses may be built is a matter of indifference to most of them, so long as they themselves do not have Chinese for next door neighbours. But the Bill as it stands will not help them at all. It says that Chinese houses, or houses for the habitation of Chinese, may not be built within the district marked off.

THE PROPOSAL TO DRAW A LINE OF DEMARCA-

TION BEYOND WHICH CHINESE HOUSES MAY NOT BE BUILT HAS PROVOKED AS MUCH DISCUSSION AMONGST THE COMMUNITY THAT WE NEED MAKE NO APOLOGY FOR AGAIN REFERRING TO IT. THE GENERAL FEELING AMONGST EUROPEANS UNDoubtedly IS THAT IT IS DESIRABLE A DISTRICT SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENCE AND EXEMPT FROM INVASION BY THE CHINESE. AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD, THAT THE BILL IN SOME WAY EFFECTS THIS THE SYMPATHY IS SO FAR WITH THE GOVERNMENT. BUT IF IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT THE BILL WILL NOT HAVE THAT EFFECT, WILL IT NOT BE IDLE TO PRESS ON A MEASURE WHICH COULD ONLY RESULT IN CONFUSION? IT IS SAID THAT SOME OF THE WEALTHIER CHINESE ARE THINKING OF TAKING TERRACE HOUSES AS FAMILY RESIDENCES. THIS IS WHAT THE RESIDENTS IN THE TERRACES CHIEFLY OBJECT TO. WHERE CHINESE HOUSES MAY BE BUILT IS A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE TO MOST OF THEM, SO LONG AS THEY THEMSELVES DO NOT HAVE CHINESE FOR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOURS. BUT THE BILL AS IT STANDS WILL NOT HELP THEM AT ALL. IT SAYS THAT CHINESE HOUSES, OR HOUSES FOR THE HABITATION OF CHINESE, MAY NOT BE BUILT WITHIN THE DISTRICT MARKED OFF.

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We observe that whilst the plot of ground facing the Pox to the East of Messrs. Lane, Conford & Co.'s ship chandlery is being prepared for the erection of the new office for the P. & O. Co., the Chinese dwellings and shops in the neighbourhood of the present Central Market are one by one being vacated to be replaced by the Pox's new offices (arising out of the Rendition case) which was committed for trial at the last Criminal Session, together with a copy of the draft Information which was the hands of the Acting Attorney-General when he informed the Acting Chief Justice that he did not think he could proceed with the trial of the said Pox for Perjury.

The extreme gravity of the case and the fact that the mall leaves tomorrow must be excused for any apparent courtesy to His Excellency the Acting Governor in requesting you to publish the enclosed before its arrival.

We have addressed to the Colonial Secretary a letter with a similar request, a copy of which we enclose, to the effect that you will publish the same in the next issue of your journal.

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ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2214
Bank on demand	223
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank at sight	714
Private, 30 days sight	728

## SHARES:

Quotations are—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—136  
per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—  
\$80 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$69 per share.

North China Insurance—The 285 per share.

Tanganyika Insurance Association—The 114 per  
share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$220 per  
share.

Taiwan Insurance Company, Limited—The 148  
per share.

Castor Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per  
share, ex div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$473 per share, ex div. buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$90  
per share.

Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$90 nom.

Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$20 nom.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's  
Shares—95 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s  
Shares—90 per cent. premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—  
10 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—  
30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$51 per  
share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per  
share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$190 per  
share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$188  
per share, ex new issue.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$65  
per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$82 per  
share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$10 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—  
\$20 per share.

Punjan and Saughe Dua Samantan Mining  
Company, Limited—\$111 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per  
share.

Hongkong Rape Manufacturing Company, Limited—  
\$45 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co.—  
Limited—\$60 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—10 per cent.  
premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Limited—65 per cent. prem.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$22 per  
share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent.  
premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent.  
premium, sales.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—5 per cent.  
premium, sales.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan  
—3 per cent. premium.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Purdon & Co.'s Records.)

May 4th.

Banometer—9 A.M. .... 30.030

Banometer—P.M. .... 29.988

Barometer—9 A.M. .... 30.025

Thermometer—I.M. .... 72

visit Liu-Hi-ho, and has ordered some earth embankments to be made there by soldiers' labour to hold back the flood. The 29th of April, the Chinese steamer system in full, was locally. Every year the floods take a wider range and the destructions due to the overflow yearly increases in extent. As great numbers of people are now, in consequence, suffering dire distress, unable to support themselves even upon leaves and weeds, it follows they cannot pay taxes. The winter thus causes losses to the provincial Government, and the Imperial Government is slowly awakening to the fact that the calamity is a national evil, and must be dealt with by the State.

Around this place the floods have been most afflicting, and as far as one can see the plains are covered with water. As the river bed is higher than the plains, drainage by gravitation is impossible. The only means of relief and the only way to save the people from uttering famine. But indeed this year is almost impossible so that over wide districts no crops can be grown even for the late autumn. The villagers are starving.

The Baron Saldino is here, he was received by the Yamen in Peking, and before he leaves will see the Viceroy. The Baron, who is one of the Kings of industry, at Soong (Légo) in the interior, has 15,000 men engaged in making railway and other contracts for the great establishment he represents. In a decade or two, coal-mines, metallurgical works, foundries, and engineering factories like him will be common in China, where the deposits of iron, copper, coal, &c., are of such prodigious and inexhaustible extent.

The American missionaries who had their educational schools built and destroyed, received about two months ago the amount of their claim for damages as settled by Colonel Deane, U.S. Minister at Peking. But the Catholic missionaries, whose claim is of much greater amount, have received no compensation whatever yet. I do not know why the delay has occurred, probably the amount of the claim is disputed. Moreover, the Minister of France, has done all he could, and the Chinese Government will yield the anger and resentment of the Treaty Powers. The whole difficulty comes out of the action of France last September, and as France will not recall or revoke her action, the Pope cannot establish direct relations with Peking. So that there is no representation of most important interests, the Yamen utterly ignores the attempt of France to interfere in the question.

There is a hostile feeling in Szechuan against Christian missions, and in Kwochow also, and I regard the position of affairs, and the possibilities or probabilities of troubles very anxiously.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

## PEKING.

Mr. Bole of the Telegraph Company's station at Ghose has come to an arrangement with the Russian Minister for the projected telegraph line to Kiscius. The construction of the line will materially lessen their heavy charges for telegraphing to Europe. We were lately notified that the Russian Government withdrew the privilege we had hitherto enjoyed of sending messages to Europe by telegraphing to St. Petersburg, or other Western towns in European Russia. We have been told that the Island telegrams of our agents in Europe—only 10 kopeks a word. Probably this restriction was brought about by the remonstrances of the other companies, or it may be in view of the new arrangements via Kinchha to Vladivostok.

Sir John Walsham and his secretary expect to leave for Korea at the end of the month. M. and Madame Popoff and family have arrived from their long tour. M. Popoff has left for Tientsin to have his M. of the Royal Legion and M. Colin de Plancy goes there in a few days.

We have had scratch races, and the Tennis season begins. A match between the United States and Scotland for the Championship is spoken of.

The Emperor has gone to the Temple of Heaven to consecrate in the usual manner. His operation as an example to his people. The Front gate was closed on two days to foreigners, who were accordingly notified by their respective Legations. While the Emperor was at the Western Tomb, the sacrifices were closed unusually early—as a precautionary measure. This arrangement did not fortunately last long, but while lasted, it was the cause of much anxiety, as the Emperor was afraid of the arrival of the King of Korea.

The latest advance in life insurance.—The NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S 5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY

THIS Policy secrects the insured the option of terminating his Insurance at the end of any 5 Year period, and receiving for his Policy a cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend. If death occurs, the full amount of the Policy will be paid up, provided on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Benefit of 50 per cent. of all premiums received during the 5 Year period in which death may happen.

Prospects and full particulars may be had on application to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Acting Agents, Hongkong, 13th January, 1887.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.—*PUSTAU & Co.* Hongkong, 1st April, 1887.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1887.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES at the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1887.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for the usual amount.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1887.

PENINSULAR FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1887.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns,

& Merchandise stored, at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class European

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1887.

15

## TO BE LET.

## TO BE LET.

A VERY COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE commanding extensive Sea View and very Cool in summer. Apply at THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 5th May, 1887.

TO BE LET.  
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.  
BISNEE VILLA—POKFULUM.

SHARP & CO., Estate Agents, Hongkong, 11th April, 1887.

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A T NO. 23 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL WITH Commander's Rooms and entrance in STANLEY STREET.

TO BE LET.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES in Queen's Road (next to the Commercial Buildings) lately occupied by the ROYAL NAVAL SEAMAN'S CLUB.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS Hongkong, 2nd May, 1887.

TO BE LET.

BACONFIELD, at present occupied by the HONGKONG AND SHANGAI BANKING CORPORATION. Possession from 1st May.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO., or to SHARP & CO., Estate Agents, Hongkong, 20th May, 1887.

TO BE LET.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE OFFICE, (OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th September, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on CHINESE GODDONS at 1 per Cent. Net premium per Annum.

JAS. NORTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 20th May, 1887.

TO BE LET.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/2 net premium per annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

CHING CHEONG, Cigar Store, Next to Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 8th March, 1887.

TO BE LET.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on CHINESE GODDONS at 1 per Cent. Net premium per annum.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary, HEAD OFFICE—HO-KONG.

APPLY TO DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 30th July, 1886.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on CHINESE GODDONS at 1 per Cent. Net premium per annum.

ADAMS & JORDAN, Agents, Hongkong, 24th February, 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "SEA GULL," now lying in Hongkong Harbour.

Dimensions 100x18x5ft. Gross Registered 1000 ft. 1 Deck.

Tonnage 70 tons. Depth 5 ft. Bulbous 18 ft. 1 inch. Depth 8 feet 6 inches.

Drawn off 9 feet, carrying capacity 160 tons. With Compound Vertical Engines of 125 H.P. Speed 8 knots per hour.

For further particulars of Steamer, apply to J. PH. VON HEMERET, No. 25.

Yokohama, 11th April, 1887.

JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED THE very best Quality of HOLLAND GENEVER OR GIN in Cases of One Gallon or less. White Crystal Glass Bottles, Key Boxes, &c.

Also GENEVER in Stone Bottles and POMEGRANATE BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CANNES, SHOT, &c., &c.

The RISING HOPE SHAG TOBACCO from Nella (Rotterdam).

J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 & 23, Pottinger Street.

FOR SALE.

THE 100 A. 1. STEAMER "A-T-J-A-N."

Exhibited in JAPAN within a few weeks, built in 1885. Length 91 feet 6 inches, Width 18 feet 1 inch. Depth 8 feet 6 inches.

Drawn off 9 feet, carrying capacity 160 tons. With Compound Vertical Engines of 125 H.P. Speed 8 knots per hour.

For further particulars of Steamer, apply to J. PH. VON HEMERET, No. 25.

Yokohama, 11th April, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA TRADES' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 25th April, 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA TRADES' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on CHINESE GODDONS at 1 per Cent. Net premium per annum.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

AT 250.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns,

& Merchandise stored, at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class European

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese

Tenements, &c., at 1/2 Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1887.

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAILSTEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH NEW YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"TANNADICE"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887.